NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,

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AMUSEMENTS TO MORROW EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Breadway-Gov Mannenine BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery-Afternoon-Forty Today to Massache of Michilimanicals, Evening-Jackets of Blug-Old Oak Chest-Layitte.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Erosdway-Bonesian GIRL-MU

BURTON'S THEATEE, Chambers street. Sorma's Sur WALLACK'S THEATRE, Brondway-THE SISTERS

METHOPOLITAN THEATRE, Broadway-Afternoon-Ball Rivers of Boston-Robert Macaire-uncl. Evening-The Robbers-West of the Wish-Ton Vish-day on the Locky.

AMBRICAN AUSBUM-Mergin Ronner's Ween Stability and Charley, Adernous at 2 volock-Con-cas Buoyness. Allerboot, at 5-Charles II-II ne Kierdos, Aveling-Charless II-II neer Minsten.

WOOD'S VARIETIES-Mechaniss' Hall, 472 Broadway BUCKLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, 539 Broadway-Buck

TO-NIGHT. METROPOLITAN THEATRE-SURDAY CONCRET.

New York, Sunday, December 31, 1854.

The News.

No signs of the steamship Atlantic off this port at one o'clock this morning, at which time the weather was bezutifully clear, orisp and cold, with a strong wied from the northwest.

In another part of to day's paper we publish a carefully prepared and caronotogically arranged hat of the distinguished dead of the year 1854. It will prove exceedingly interesting to the general reader, and invaluable as a work of reference. In accordance with our usual custom at the close of the year, we present several important statistical tables upon subjects more or "less important to all classes of our readers. Among them will be found a record of the deaths of centenarians, the number of very destructive fires and the loss of property thereby during the year, the number of parsons killed at conflagrations, a list of lives list by rail roed accidents, also the number of steamboat acc dests, and a list of the morders and execution during the past twelve months. These tables have been prepared with great care, and are perfectly reliable, and impart valuable information that can not be obtained from any other source.

The House of Representatives met yesterday, in accordance with the constitutional provision. Therwas a very slim attendance of members, sufficien in number to constitute a quorum not being presect at any time during the session. Saveral commucations from the President were presented-one of them a plan for organizing an insane asylum in the District of Columbia. A resolution permitting the Secretary of the Navy to provide a vessel for the conveyar of productions of this country to France. for the Great Industrial Exhibition, was offered, bat objected to. Mr. Faulkner, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to extend the provisions of the act of August 11, 1848, to the widow of persons dying in the military service of the Uni red States. It was referred to the Committee of the Whole. Gen. Lane introduced a bill establishing a additional land office in Oregon. Without transa t ing any other business, the House adjourned to Tuesday.

The Board of Education held a special meeting

last evening, for the purpose of winding up to our report of the proceed ings the reader will find brief abstracts of the ar pual reports of the City Superintendent, the Exentive Committee on evening and on No mail schools, and the sixth annual report of the Board on the Free Academy. All are represented to b complimentary vote of thanks at the termination the year was passed to the President, Mr. Bene dict, who retires, and the efficient clerk of the Board, Mr. Gübert. The Board next year will be composed of forty-four members, of whom twenty two one Commissioner for each ward - were chosen at the recent election.

We publish in another column a highly interesting historical at d statisti al report, by Henry R. School eraft, to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, relative to the nest and present condition of the aborigins tribes of this country. Every thing authentic that relates to the Red Man is interesting, and the doonment referred to will be found particularly so.

The weekly official report of the City Inspecto

gives a total of 446 deaths during the past week riz : 83 men, 101 women, 139 boys and 123 girls This is an increase of 67 on the mortality of th week previous. The wet weather of the past week proved fatal to consumptives and those afflicted with complaints of a similar nature. Annexed is a list of the principal causes of death: - Consumption 68; inflammation of the lungs, 35; bronchitis, 13 trophia, 9; consulsions, 32; d opsy in the head 14; debility, 10; diarrhoea, 11; apoplexy, 8; croup 17; scarlet fever, 16; typhus fever, 9; marasmus 17 : inflammation of the bowels, 9 : dysantery 5; congestive diseases. 13; and diseases of the heart, 6. There were four premature births, and thirty-four cases of stillborn, reported. There were five deaths from casualties, one from buras, on drowned, one-from poison, and four from o'd age. No case of murder or suicide is reported. Sevent deaths occurred in the public institutions -thirty four of them at Ward's Islan i, and thirteen at the Bellevue Hospital. The other establishments are in excellent sanitary condition. The nativity table gives 293 natives of the United States, 91 of Ireland. 44 of Germany, 13 of England; 2 of Scotland, 2 of Holland, and one of Prassia.

From New Orleans we learn that the mercantile bouse of Brander & McKenna, one of the oldest in that city, suspended payment on Wednesday last. We have a report by telegraph from Pail-d-lphi that Dr. Beale has been pardoned by Gev. Bigler, o Pennsylvania, and that he will be set at liberty of

onday. The statement requires confirmation. Charles Sigourney, an enterprising merchant o Hartford, husband of the poetess, died suddenly, of spoplexy, yesterday.

here is now eight feet of water in the channel of the Obio river at Ciccionati, and heavy shipments of produce are going forward.

The first passenger train over the Boston and New York Central Railroad reached the former city, from Norwich, yesterday evening, and was welcomed by

Government stocks to the amount of eight hun red thousand dollars, belonging to the savings banks of this city, were redeemed at the United States Treasury on Friday. This proves these institutions to be in a sound condition.

VERY RICH.-The telegraphic despatch from Washington, published to-day, contains some eurious revelations. The intrigues of our administration and its representatives abroad be gin to come out The great statesmen of Os tend are only equalled by their confréres at

DECEASE OF THE GRAND OPERA.-The Itso. Opera, at the Academy of Music, breathed its last on Friday night. Grisl and Mario have a de as cathe fallate in this coun. y.

The Collins Steamers and their Services Policy and Do ty of Congress.

We publish in another part of this paper to interesting statistical chapter of the passages, respectively, of the steamships of the Cellins, Cunard and Bremen lines, east and west, for the year 1854. To nautical and commercial men, to the government, and to all parties interested in the progress of steam navigation, these time tables will be valuable as exhibiting the well sustained superiority of the Collins line over all competitors, in all seasons of the year.

At this particular crisis we would especially invite the attention of Congress to this subject, and to a few practical facts and reasons for the continuance of the appropriation allowed by the government to the Co line line. The increased speed, strength, capacity and safety which Mr. Collins has thus contributed to ocean steam navigation are the substantial merits of his alaim for Congressional encouragement and support; and in cooncetion with these primary results, there are other important considerations which should not be set aside.

Anterior to the in'reduction of the Collias line, the average time of the Cunard steamers, including eastern and western oassages, through the year, was between fifteen and sixteen days. Now, mark the change effected by the introduction of the Collin: line. The average eastern passages, for 1854, of the Cothins steamers has been eleven days, six hours and six minutes; of the Canadders, eleven days, courteen hours and fifty-six minutes; making an average difference in favor of the Collins ships of eight hours and fifty minutes. During be same period, the average of the Western rips of the Collins line was twelve days, two hours and thirty-five minutes; and of the Cunard ine, thirteen days, fitteen hours and forty mi butes, showing an average gain of the Collin hips of one day, thirteen hours and five m nutes, which exhibits the marked superiority of these thips over their rivals, against the prevailing westerly winds. In the aggregate, by both lines, the genius, skill and enterprise of Mr. Collins has secured an average gain in the passage of the Atlantic of from three to four days over the pre-existing ocean steamship

What have been the consequences? To say nothing of the impetus thus given to our commercial traffic throughout the world, directly or indirectly: to emigration; to the developement of our natural resources of wealth and power: and to say nothing of the moral effect in our favor among all the powers of Europe, resulting from these steamship triumphs of Mr. Collins. let us consider the actual savings to the commercial and financial world in this gain of three or four days time in the passage of the Atlantic. The sum of the spoual commerce, in its largest sense, between the Continent of Europe, and the Continent of America, may be put down at five handred millions of dollars, the bulk of which is be tween England and the United States. This annual traffic of five hundred millions is largely represented in bills of exchange, and in the transmission of specie. In the transfer of these bills and this specie, the aggregate saving of in terest from the gain of three or four days in the Atlantic transit, will amount, in the course o a year, to perhaps not less than two millions of dollars And this is saved to the commercial manufacturing, and agricultural community by the gain in time achieved by the Collins steamers-a gain nearly three times greater to the business world on both sides of the Atlantic than the government contribution to the sup port of the Collins line.

But, again. We have no steam navy. Th ew naval eteamers that we do possess, are sorry failures, slow and lumbering, and cumbersome and inefficient as the old forces under whose auspices they were built. Even poor old Spain is ahead of us, and far ahead of us, in naval steamers, bo h in numbers, and individual efficiency of the Cuba, Greytown, Hayti, or some other question, under the bungling mismanage, ment of this administration, may yet bring us to blows with some European power, or two or three of them. In this view, Sebastopol and the Cunard steamers will answer for the value to our government of the Collins saips, in the quick and safe transportation of large masses of troops, provisions and munitions of war-But for the contingent commercial steamers of England, and their invaluable services is throwing reinforcements and army supplies into the Crimea, we may safely say that Menschikon would have put a speedy and disastrous ter-

mination to the siege of Sebastopol. In the event of a war between the United States and any European power, or powers, the contest will be mainly upon the ocean. Our world-wide commerce would feel the first shock. We should have no adequate means for its de fence except in a volunteer naval system. But in the meantime, suppose that we should, under government appropriations, sustain and increase the Collins line, and introduce an in creased number of similar ships into all our ocean lines of steamers, subject, in the event of war, to be drawn into government service, wha would follow? Why, in less than two months from these auxiliary steamers we might send out upon the ocean the swiftest and most ter

rible fleet upon its waves. What does Captain M'kinnen, an experienced officer of the British Navy, say of these Cobins ships? He says, "I am only doing justice to these magnificent vessels, in stating that they are beyond any competition," (mark that "beyond any competition,") "the finest, the fastest and the best sea boats in the world. I am sorry to be obliged to say this, but as a naval officer I feel bound in candor to admit their great superiority." And why this superiority? Be cause Mr. Collins, as a ship builder, has applied his observations through a series of years to the continual improvement of his models to their present perfection. He dispenses with the projecting bows and bowsprits of the old style, which cause the ship to dip, and plunge and labor in a heavy sea. The front of his ships rise vertically from the water. They are constructed like a wedge, so as to cleave the water, instead of driving, like the tubs of the old style, an immense mass of waves be fore them, equal to hundreds of tons of freight. Their sides, instead of being hard, flat, and strait, are curvilinear, as far as possible, consistent with speed and strength combined, which, with the peculiar arrangement of their internal iron diagonal braces and arching, give a wonderful solidity, as well as beauty and speed, to these Collins vessels.

Congress at the last session ordered the building of six steam frigates. They are under way at the government mavy yards; but we are admonished from experience, and from the of competent men, that every one expect this from to be an abortion. We may Dobbia has hough. fit of system which Mr.

struction, instead of adopting the marked improvements which the Collins line should have suggested. On the other hand, the British government in its new steamers, is adopting the models of the Collins vessels; and will thus render our naval ships, upon the old fogy plan, utterly useless in a navel contest. The hip which is fastest may run down a weaker one, or run away from a stronger one-a consideration which makes the element of speed of the very first importance in the new system of naval warfare.

We perceive that another batch of war teamers is about to be ordered by Congress. and we hope that the superiorities in speed capacity and strength, as attained by the Colins vessels, will not be overlooked by the naval committees of the two houses, as they were overlocked at the last session. Why should government adhere to the old fogy system of from seven to nine knots an bour, when less money, in skillful and practical hands, would give their steam frigates a speed of from twelve to fourteen knots an hour? Why should our s cam vessels of war be so inferior, in speed, strength and efficiency to these of England, when our commercial steamers of the Collins line are " be youd any competition, the finest, the fastest, as I the best seaboats in the world?"

We really think that it is not only th blicy and duty of Congress to sustain the Collins line, to increase it, and to encourage the treduction of such vessels into all our other cean steam mail lines, in view of the possibl ntingency of war, but that Congress should dee, in the adaptation of the Collins improve ments to our war steamers, endeavor to kee pace, at least, with the naval steamers of Eng and. But at a crisis like this in the world's istory, surcharged with changes and revolutions in empires and political systems the wide world over, it would be the extreme of folly and false economy to abandon the commercial highway of the Atlantic to the supremacy of England, and to discharge the Collins ine of steamers, the most efficient naval nucleus affoat, fully up to the highest speed and improvements of the age.

Anglo-French Intervention in the United

The columns of the Courier and Enquire contained, a day or two since, a long article on the European war, and the relations of the United States towards the belligerents. Its gist was to show that the administration and their organs had misled the country by untraly imputing to England sentiments of hostility to the United States; whereas in tact the Courie bore witness to an earnest desire on the part of the British government to conciliate this nation, and to settle all existing disputes in a satisfactory manner. These views were accompanied by arguments of greater or less force, all tending to show that the United States ought to espouse the cause of the allies, and thoroughly crush out the Russian tentency which is beginning to manifest itself in many quarters.

has a right to his owe, and the editor of the Courier is as much entitled to give vent to his sympathy as Mr. Cass to his hatred against England; but, really, opinions on the war are so cheap now-a-days, that the best are hardly worth controverting. The Courier's article might pass without notice were it not for the intimacy which is said to have existed between the editor and Lord Clarendon, which of cour e gives a certain weight to assertious of mat ters of fact by the former. Is has long been practice of members of the British governmen o engage foreigners to advocate its views abroad; thus the Chevalier Wikoff obtained £500 from Lord Palmersion for influencing the public mid in the United States, and was still employed in diplomatic missions when his unfor to be explained in his book-out short his official career. It is impossible to say what may have been the nature of the conversations which are said to have taken place between Mr. Webb of the Courier and Lord Clarendon, but we have the word of the former that conversations did take place, in which our countryman filled no mean part in amateur diplomacy. And now that those conversations are over, the self-constituted representative of the United States allows their effect to appear in his zealous endeavors to perform what the Chevalier Wikoff, his £500 a year notwithstanding, never could accomplish.

Assuming therefore that the Courier spoke in some sort as a private organ of Lord Clarenden, the assertion that his lordship has written letters to Mr. Buchanan, denying the truth of the interpretation placed upon his words in Parliament, relative to the objects of the Western alliance, is quite worth considering. Tuere is nothing surprising in the statement; for i was, under any circumstances, a footish thing for a British m'nister, at the opening of a serious war, wantonly to provoke a friendly Power: and this was so well seen in England that one of Lord Clarendon's colleagues attempted a correction of the lapsus as soon as its effect here was perceived. But such a remark as that which aroused the apprehension of this country is not cured by a simple verbal retraction. A deliberate menace made by a Minister of State, in his place in Parliament, against a foreign nation, is not wiped out by a private letter or a few equivoca sentences hacriedly uttered at the close of midnight session; especially if the whole former policy of the government which thus threatened was in harmony with the tenor of the threat. If Lord Clarendon was really sincere in disavowing any intention to molest the United States, why did he not give tangible proof of it in his acts? There was ample room for conciliation in the pending disputes between this country and England. Yet, instead of attempting it, the whole course of England' diplomacy since the threat has been as inimical to our interests as ever. The unjust interferences commenced by Chatfield in Central America have been continued as energetically as before. The British Consul at the Sandwick Islands intrigues, menaces, protests against their annexation to the United States. The British and French Consuls at Dominica threaten the native authorities with violence. if a treaty of friendship and amity is concluded with the United States. Now, these various functionaries did not pursue this uniform policy from private motives of their own; it is clear as daylight that they acted under instructions from home. One of two things, then: either Lord Clarendon wrote in ignorance of the policy of the government of which he was a leading member, when he begged Mr. Buchanan to disabuse the American mind with

regard to his former speech, or he wilfully sought to deceive. It is impossible to recon-

cite the course of British dishumacy in Central

America, the Sandwich Islands and Dominica with the character sought to be given by the Courier to the sentiments of Lord Clarendon and the British government.

There is little danger we apprehend of this country allowing the present reckless administration to involve us in war, however much Mr. Pierce may desire to divert attention from his domestic corruptions. Nor is it augh! but preposterous to argue seriously against the propriety of the United States helping to sustain despotisms in Europe; though Mr. Pierce has helped to sustain one here. But as a matter of feeling, it is not surprising that many Americans should feel more bitterly towards a Power which has injured, fought, bullied, interfered with and thwarted us, than towards one with which we never had any intimate relations whatsoever.

The Annexation of the Sandwich Islands and the Organization of Indian States from National Point of View.

There are two measures of public policy now before the country, which however difficult they may appear to superficial observation, nevertheless involve a common principle, and are pregnant with vital consequences to the nation. We refer, first, to the annexation of the Sandwich Islands to the United States, which is no doubt the express object of a treaty now in process of negotiaion; and, second, to the proposition of one he Senators from Arkansas, in the form of a will introduced in the Senate of the United States to organize three new Indian Territories with a view to their ultimate admission into the Union with all the rights and privileges of sovereign States.

We are aware that the great disturbing question of slavery will enter as a raling consideration into both these propositions and that while the annexation of the Sandwick Islands may cease to be advocated on the ground that they must in the nature of things come in as free States, the erection of these new Indian Territories, with a view to their ultimate admission into the Union, will be supported on the belief that they will come in as slave States. In other words, both these propositions will find supporters on opposite, but purely sectional grounds. Fanatics, both North and South, will sink all other questions in the miserable ambition of sectional aggrandise ment, regardless of the consequences to the na-

tion at large.
There is, however, a considerable portion o the American people who take broader and sounder views of national policy, and who are disposed, with us, to consider these questions as concerning rather the general welfare, and the benefit of the entire country. And they we are sure, are not disposed rashly to ad mit to the enjoyment of political, civit, and social rights and equality with themselves the inferior races of manking, whether they be ex cannibals of the Sandwich Islands or Indians on our southwestern border. Apart from the suggestions of instinct in the case there are political considerations, founded upon the experience of the past, which should prove an effective warning against any such renewal of the natural relations of the various families

of man.
It would be a mistake to suppose, while the world has made such gigantic strides in material advancement, that it has not achieved some commensurate progress in other matters, which if not so obviously, yet do vitally concern its happiness. Neither the statesman nor political economist can safely overlook or ignore the results of anthropological science for the past fifty years, since, by the course of events and the multiplication of means and facilities of communication, nations and races are more and more brought in contact, and the question of the nature of their relationship made of immediate and practical importance.

The wide physical, intellectual and moral differences which all history and observation have distinguished as existing between the various families of man, are no longer regarded by sound and unprejudiced minds, (except to a limited degree,) as the results of accident or circumstances-that is to say, it has come to be understood that these physical, moral and intellectual traits are redical and permanent and that there can be no admixture of the more widely separated families, or of su perior with inferior races, which shall be har monious, or otherwise than disastrous in its consequences. Anthropological science has determined the existence of two laws of vital importance in their application to men and nations. First, that in all cases where a free amalgamation takes place between two differen stocks, unrestrained by what is sometime called "prejudice." but which is in fact a naturainstinct, the result is the final and absolute absorption of one in the other. This absorption is more rapid as the races or families thus brought in contact approximate in type, and in proportion as one or the other preponderates in numbers. That is to say, nature perpetuates no human hybrids, as for instance a permanent race of mulattos. Second, all viola tions of the natural distinctions of race, or of those instincts which were designed to perpetuate the superior races in their purity, invariably entail the most deplorable results affect ng the bodies, minds and moral perceptions o the nations who are thus blind to-the wise de signs of nature, and unmindful of her laws. In other words, the offspring of such combinations or amalgamat ons are not only deficient in phyical constitution, in inteliect, and in moral re straint, but to a greater degree even than the

lowest of the original stocks. In no respect are these deficiencies more obvi ous than in matters offecting government We need only point to the anarchical States of Spanish America to verify the truth of the propositions we have laid down In Central and South America and Mexico we find a people not only demoralized from the unrestrained association of different races, but also the superior stocks becoming gradually absorbed in the lower, and their institution disappearing under the relative barbarism of which the latter are the exponents. If exist ing causes and conditions continue to operate. many years cannot elapse before some of the countries to which we have referred will have relapsed into a state not far removed from that in which they were found at the period of

the conquest.

In Mexico there are less than two millions o whites, or of persons having a preponderance of white blood, out of a population of eight millions; in Central America, less than two hundred thousand, out of two millions; and in South America at large the proportions are nearly the same. It is impossible, while conceding all the influence which can be rationally claimed to other causes, to resist the conviction that the disasters which have befallen those countries are due to a grand practical misconception of the just relations of

the races which compose them. The Indian does not possess, still less the South Sea Islander, and least of all the negro, the capacity to comprehend the principles which enter into the higher order of civil and political organizations. His instincts and his habits are inconsistent with their developement, and no degree of education can teach him to understand and practice them. Instead of a strength, he becomes a source of weakness to the State, and plants a cancer in the body politic which it is impossible to eradicate.

In the Sandwich Islands there are about

60,000 "Kanakas," or natives. It may be alleged that they have constituted sustained a regular government, and have thus evinced the requisite capacity to become good citizens of the United States. But it is notorious that, whatever there exists of government, both in its origin and administration, is the work of foreigners and white men. Scotchmen like Wyllie and Americans like Judd, have been and are the real governors of these islands, backed and supported by an aristocracy made up of "meek and lowly" missionaries. Admit these islands, and these men will play off the ignorant Kanakas for their own aggrandisement as we have seen the foreign vote of the United States at times directed by demagogues. Instead of a bona fide State, with citizens understanding and performing their daties, we should have a rotten borough, while a few demagogues aristocratic in everything but name, would wield and control an ignorant and subservient population as effectually, in fact, as Russian nobles do their Is there anything in this prospect at all attrac tive to the sound American feeling of this coun try? Are we, the famed custodians of the precious pearls of freedom, thus prodigally to cast them before a debased race, naturally in capable of appreciating their worth?

To the Indians upon our southwestern b der these remarks are scarcely less applicab e. Under no circumstances have the North American Indians exhibited an appreciation of the value, or a disposition to abide by the reciprocal obligations involved in a government of the people. Their ideas of government, like those of the Arabs, and the nomadic hordes of Central Asia, are only consonant with the system called patriarchal-ideas which, at this day, and in this country, are not only wholly inapplicable, but antagonistic to those upon which our system is founded. The only instance in which they have made a sensible progress in the right direction is that of the Cherokees, under the guidance of whom? Ross, who is quite twothirds, if not three-fourths, a white man! We are free to admit that the Indians of the old Floridian stock are in all respects superior to the miserable Kanakas; but neither in industry, docility, or traditional deference to authority are they equal to the Indian families of Mexico and Central America, where the attempt to put them on a political and social footing with the white man has entailed eterpal anarchy and a complete dissolution of the political body.

In Guatemala, as in Yucatan, it has brought about a bloody and cruel war of castes, and in the former State has resulted in placing a treacherous and unscrupulous balfbreed at the head of affairs, who rules over a desclated country with irresponsible sway Look at Mexico, and, above all, at Jamaica where savage nature is fast resuming her dominion over deserted plantations, and the woods begin to swarm with half naked negroes, living upon the indigenous fruits of the soil, and already scarcely one degree removed from heir original barbarism in Africa.

If the lessons of history have not been lost upon us, we shall be careful how we infuse diseased blood into our political system. A vast deal of maudlin sentiment, under the name of philanthropy, has been poured into the public ear by reverend and social Jellabys, about the amiable Kanakas, and noble souled aborigines. But all the world knows, or ought to know, that neither indians, Kanakas, or negroes have ever made a solitary useful discovery in mechanics, nor achieved in art an advance beyond meaningless daubs in painting and horrible caricatures in carving! No dis covery in science, not a poem, nor scarcely an idea in religion, beyond a disgusting Fettishism, relieves the barren waste of their mental and moral history! Not less dreary and melanchely have been their attempts at government. Incapable of originating anything rational in this first requisite to human happiness, they have even failed to comprehend and profit by the example of civilized na tions with which they have been brought in contact. Owl-eyed, the greater the light, the more profound has been their b'indness.

To the understanding of the intelligent and reflecting man, who is superior to the partisan and sectional issues of the hour, these considerations cannot fail to appeal with controlling force: for, if the Unit-d States, as compared with the Spanish American republics, has achieved an immeasurable advance in all the elements of greatness, that result is eminently due to the rigid and inexorable refusal of the dominant Teutonic stock to debase its blood, impair its intellect, lower its moral standard, and peril its institutions, by intermixture with the inferior and subordinate races of man. In obedience with the ordinances of heaven, it has rescued half a continent from savage beasts and still more savage men, who e period of existence has terminated, and who must give place to higher organizations and a superior life. Shortsighted philanthropy may mean, and sympathy drop a tear as it forward to the total disappearance of the lower forms of humanity; but the laws of nature are irreversible! Deus vult-it is the will of God!

THE CORPORATION ADVERTISING .- It is now

certain that the present Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen, who go out of office of Monday, will do nothing in the matter of the public advertising, and that the whole business will lie over for settlement by their successors, by whom the advertise ments will be continued for a long while perhaps for their whole terms, in papers which no one sees. There are two reasons why the Common Council should adopt this course. In the first place, it is the interest of members who are themselves contractors or have contractor among their friends that the advertisements for tenders should receive as little publicity as possible. Publicity kills jobs; but a tender, advertised in the National Democrat, is as safely hidden from the public eye as if it were buried in a hole in the earth, and hence the chance for the few who know of it. Again the corporation advertising would be no slight boen to some of our suffering neighbors. So long as the prospect of obtaining it at the bands of the Common Council was kept before their

eyes, a respectful tone and civil treatment were ensured to the Aldermen and Councilmen. The moment it was awarded, the journals would know that they had no favors to expect from the Common Council, and might begin to expose them as formerly. Hence the advantage of putting off a division on the award to the last noment, and finally, the attempt of Flagg and his friends to break down the plan altogether. If the public do not stir, they will succeed. The law will be broken, and the corporation advertisements will enjoy obscurity for some months

THE SENATORIAL ELECTION .-- The coming election of a United States Senator from this State is creating a great deal of excitement in political circles. The papers in the interior of the State are carrying on the war vigorously, and Mr. Seward evidently feels that this is a turning point in his political life. He is also aware that he stands in no small danger of defeat.

Senator Seward is a remarkable man, and his political mancenvres are very peculiar. Although one might reasonably suppose that his official duties were most important, yet be evidently entertains no such absurd idea; he is continually engaged in patent cases. Since he has been in Washington he has had an immense number of patent cases, and when there is an impending election he has a patent case in Saratoga, and pretty soon he will have a patent case in Albany. He has an important patent case in this city just now, and consequently he bas been here two or three weeks.

Since the honorable Senator has been in this city the Astor House has been the centre of his operations, and, with his benchman. Thurlow Weed, he has been actively engaged in makng arrangements for the coming struggle Every effort has been made to cultivate the city delegation to the Assembly. Brilliant soirées have been gotten up by he friends of the Senator-politics and polkas, champagne and Sewardism, chicken salad and chicanery, have been served up with all the attendant luxuries of the modern mode. At each of these soirées several of the newly elected members of the Legislature have been present, and the honorable Senator, with his confréres, have been most polite and attentive to these members. The fascinations of wine, the witchery of beauty, and the pleasant language of flattery, have not been neglected in the arrangements for the siege which has been laid to the hearts of these new legislators. By these means the weak and wavering have been made sure, and several doubtful votes have been carried over to the sure column.

At a recent male soirée given at the Astor House, the entire Seward forces were present, headed by the Sepator in person. On this occasion every member of the city delegation to the Assembly was present, and the plan of operations was arranged under the direction of Mr. Coleman, one of Mr. Seward's principal adherents, and an earnest opponent to the Maine liquor law. Thurlow Weed-who occupies the same place in the Seward councils that Oliver le Dain. (sometimes called Oliver le Mauvais, or Oliver le Diable.) did in the cabinet of Louis XI and in many respects resembles that distinguished politician-was also present; and, according to our information, there can be no doubt that a plan has been arranged by which the Maine law votes are to be swapped away for Seward votes, and, after his election, the Maine liquor law is to be kicked overboard without cere-

Meanwhile, and after New Year's day, these delightful and seductive soirées are to be protracted, and to be extended to the interior of the State. When the new administration has commenced work, Senator Seward will have a patent case which will require his presence in Albany, and the seat of government will be removed from the Astor House to Conduly attended to; and the Senator will find a patent case in any part of the State where it is necessary that he should be present to stimulate his old friends or make new adherents.

We do hope that the members of the new Legislature will give this senatorial election their carnest and serious consideration; that they will not be turned aside from the imcortant issues which are involved in it, and that they will remember that the principles professed by Seward and his party are such as can have but one tendency—the dissolution of the Union and the utter ruin of the republic. Since the Hartford Convention no man occupying the position of Senator Seward has done so much to stimulate treason—to disseminate disorganizing principles to bring about the dismemberment of the confederacy, as he has.

THE LATEST NEWS.

BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

Non-Arrival of the Atlantic SANDY HOOK, Dec. 30-11 P. M We have heard no tidings yet of the steamer Atlantic, low in her fifteenth day from Liverpool. The weather is clear and cold. Wind N.W.

Interesting from Washington.
THE UNION CORRECTING THE HERALD—THE OSTEND
CONVENTION—CURIOUS DISCLOSURES.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 30, 1854.

The Union has "corrected" the statement in the HERALD of the 22d. The HERALD's statement hit the dministration hard, and the organ is put to work to correct" the truth.

Now, what are the statements which the Union qualiles as a tissue of fabrications? Is it in the stat about the compromise of the two Commissioners? Let Forney, who wrote the article, "Correction," who is ready writer of smart articles, (and that i what endears him to Pierce,)—let him ask his patron at the White House to show him a certain letter from a gentleman in Paris, recom mending to Pierce the ministerial conference, assuring him that if the Commissioners went out Soulé would come home and stump it from New York to New Or

ceme nome and stump it from New York to New Or-leans. Pierce thought the fillbusters were still fo a ma-jority in the country. He thought so when he appoint ed Soulé—he also wanted to get him out of the Senate. The Ostend conference was finally decided upon, when Sickles came home with the despatches which young Soulé brought to Paris the 17th July. He kept them two days at his lodgings, rue de Beauner. One of the secret police of Paris in some way got hold of the contents of those despatches, and they were communicated to the French government. Sickles is afterwards selected to bring those despatches to Washington, which he does, and the President was something to the resident was so much interested in their contents that Sickles is taken in at the White House; but I am not sure of that. Sickles boasted in Paris that he slept at the White House. Sickles boasted in Paris that he slept at the White House. Marcy wanted no compromise with Soulé, but Cushing Insisted, and the instructions were forced on Marcy. He said a few days ago that Sickles was a "contemptible fellow," and he had nothing to do with sending him out—all Forney and Cushing's work. Sickles returns to Paris, leaves for Castillon on 5th September, as stated by Judge Mason in his letter to Marcy of that date: Mason says "strict secresy is necessary;" but that he feared was impossible with such a man as Sickles, whom he speaks of as being "obviously most extravagantly flattered by the importance of his mission." Marcy won't deny the letter. I can give the whole of it, and an entire batch, especially two. wherein Marcy so villanously attacks two men; one with whom he is associated, and the other who ought to harp